Austria seeks to strengthen her Italian position.
The Prince of Calabria, heir apparent to the
throne of Naples, is to marry the sister of the
throne of Naples, is to marry the sister of the
thrones of Austria, an alliance which cannot fail
to resider Naples still more dependent on the
taleer, since the Prince is of weak mind and the
Princess sufficiently energetic. In Lombardy, the
orintes of the refugees now naturalized in Sardiala, which were sequestrated in 1953, are to be
sentured to the legal proprietors, a step which is

ment to conciliate the Lombard Aristocraey.

Mr. John Forster, editor of The Evanimer, has been appointed Secretary of the Commission of Lunsey with a salary of £1,000 a year. Lord Palmersten continues to reward or bribe the leading soon of the periodical Frees by a judicious discretaries of the Government patronage. A. P. C.

THE WAR.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS. No accounts have yet been received as to the im-pression produced on the Russian Cabinet by the commication of which Count Esterhazy was the bearer. No reply could be expected somer than the 10th inst.,

and it may not unlikely be some days later.

Count Esterhazy has had an interview with Count Besselrode; the subject discussed was the attitude of Austria. Col. Manteuffel has arrived in Vienna, and presented the King of Prussia's autograph letter to the Austian Emperor. Its contents have not trans-

The following (from The London Times) is received

small vessels of war at the mouth of the river, with the object of insuring the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube. The Black Seawill be made completely neutral. Its waters will be open to the merchant shipping of all nations, but will be interdicted to war navies, and, in order to make that neutralization a bona fide neutralization, the ptesent military arsenals will be destroyed and no new once hereafter created. The complete protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations will be secured in the various parts of the Black Sea by regulations based on and in conformity with international right. The two Powers possessing territory on the Black Sea will accept the engagement reciprocally to maintain therein no more than the number of light vessels, the force of which shall be determined previously, necessary for the ser-

shall be determined previously, necessary for the service of their coasts respectively. It is also provided that such stipulation or Convention as shall have been agreed to for that object, shall be appended to the general treaty. It will be previously submitted to the approval of the Powers who sign that treaty, and will have the same force, and be in every respect considered as forming an integral part of that instrument, Those stipulations or conventions forming part of the general treaty, and secured in the same manner, shall not be altered, modified, or canceled, without the previous assent of all the Powers who sign the said general treaty. With respect to the closing of the Straits,

real treaty. With respect to the closing of the Straits, the exception will be admitted as applicable to the Powers that possess territory on the sheres of the Black Sea, as adverted to in the preceding article. The privileges, immunities, and rights of the nen-Mussulman subjects of the Porte will be

ceding article. The privileges, immunities, and rights of the nen-Mussulman subjects of the Porte will be confirmed, but without affecting the dignity and the independence of the Sultan, as Russia will after the peace be invited to take part with France, England and Austria, in all such deliberations as have for their object to secure to the non-Musculman subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights. In addition to the above, the beligerent Powers reserve to themselves the right to propose, in the general interest of Europe, special conditions beside the four guaranties. The representatives in Paris of some of the States of Germany, and perhaps one or two Russian residents, are said to be cognizant of the above. The same may, perhaps, be affirmed of the Belgian Government. At all events, it is believed that the foregoing is a fair summary of the famous Austrian propositions."

The King of Bavaria is about to send a special Envoy to St. Petersburg, to support the representa-

Envoy to St. Petersburg, to support the representations of the Saxon Envoy, Baron Seebach.

It is once more confidently stated that Austria will submit to the Germanic Diet the propositions for

peace which she has forwarded to St. Petersburg,

THE CRIMEA.

Dates are to December 25. The Russians have in-

Dates are to December 25. The Russians have increased their fortifications over Inkermann, and have unmasked new batteries on the left of the Chernaya. Marshal Pelissier does not leave the Crimea; Gen. Martingré will act as his proxy in the Council of War at Paris. No injury was sastained by shipa-of-war in the recent storms. The steamer New 3 ork had arrived (at Constantinople). No dispatches have been received from the Allied Generals since those we have already published.

ASIA MINOR.

Kars has rendered him unpopular at Constantinople, and his recall was discussed, but veted to be impossi-

ble. His army when near Kutais was for two days

ble. His army when near Kutais was for two days without supplies, on account of freshets in the rivers, and being anable to advance, he deemed it prudent to return. Seventy ships are now loading at Constantinople with supplies and munitions for Sukum Kaleh. Halim Pasha has arrived at Erreroum, where reenforcements, are being collected. Letters from Gen. Williams report his arrival at Gumri, in good bealth. The grossest psculation and missusanagement took place with the provisions of Kars, and what little was done was entirely due to the excitions of Gen. Williams and the foreign officers. The garrison behaved nobly, and manufained discipline to the last. The Commission appointed to inquire into the state of affairs in Asia, and the Council of Way in session at Constantinople, do not positively express disapproval of Omer Pasha's strategy, but the adoption of a hew plan of campaign implies a censure on his conduct. Flank diversions are now given up, and all offorts will be directed to the defense of Erreroum and Trebissonde. At present the ground is covered with snow, and for three or four months to come there can be no operations.

Omer Pashs has arrived at Batonin. The fall of

and will call on the Diet to support this.

shall be determined previously, necessary for the se

The following (from The London Times) is received as the most likely estimate of the proposed terms of peace, sent to St. Petersburg:

"A good deal has been said about the propositions presented by the Emperor Francis Joseph to Russia, and accepted by France and England. Until they are officically known we may as well give you what is stated in the German Chancelleries in Paris, shready alluded to, and we have reason to suspect that it is perhap nearer the truth than anything as yet published on the subject. With respect to the Danubian Principalities we are assured that, as already stated, the complete abolition of the Russian protectorate is insisted upon. Russia is to have no exclusive right of protection, nor intervention in the domestic affairs of the Principalities. It is demanded that the Principalities shall retain their privileges and immunities under the suztrainte of the Sultan, and that the Ottoman Porte, in concert with the contracting Powers, shall grant to the Principalities an internal organization according to the necessities and freely expressed wishes of the population. In concert with the Sultan, also, as their suztrains, the Principalities will adopt a permanent defensive system, such as is required by their geographical position, and no obstacle and no impediment shall be offered to them in their adoption of any extraordinary measures of defense they may require to enable them to resist aggression on the part of a foreign Power. In exchange for the fortified places and territory occupied by the allied armies, Russia will be required to assent to the modification of her own frontier with Turkey in Europe. The frontier thus modified consormably to the general interest, will commence from the neighborhood of Chotym, following the line of mountains which extend in a south-easterly direction, and territory of the principal state of the principal stabilished by the Congress of Vienn as the most likely estimate of the proposed terms of kets for a mile without sinking under the load, and the nearest Russian forces were at four miles distance from the town. One may imagine what point exhaustion had reached when some time before the surrender a body of Cossacks with two guns approached one of the forts and began to throw shells into it, and of all the guard only three men were able to crawl to their post. Had the Russians known the exact state of things, they could have taken the town without resistance.

Department of the Asiate army, is under I quiry in consequence.

The starvation which led to the final surrender of the garrison in less than four months tells its own tale. An exposed fortrees like Kars, the key of the surrounding country, ought to have had at least one, if not two years' provisions in it, while the garrison received even in the second month half, and in the end a quarter of a ration. Tahir Pasha, the defterdar, or commissary general, is accountable for it. Notwithstanding repeated requisitions from Gen. Williams, from the very beginning he found pretexts for refusing. Had it been left to him, the town would have been absolutely without any provisions at all at the beginning of the investment: fortunately, Gen. Williams took the matter into his own hands, and thus was enabled to hold out so long; but the difficulties thrown in his way were such that, with all his energy, he could not complete his arrangements. While the garrison of Kars was starving, the defterdar, seized by an unaccountable economical fit, bargained with the muletcers, and insisted on a difference of a few paras, the result of which was that no bargain was concluded at all. Plenty of grain was in the stores of Erzeroum, but the protext was the want of animals to carry it. There are, however, numberiess donkeys in the town, and when it was proposed to employ them the defterdar's objection was that it would be a shame to employ donkeys for the Commissariat of the Imperial army. During the siege itself there were persons who offered to take grain to Kars at their own risk, and again economical pretexts prevented this.

In the medical department likewise peculation had left the town utterly unprovided. It was not the quantity about which one would complain, but the quality, for hundreds of cases arrived containing the most useless drugs, while all essential things were not provided. Instead of the instruments necessary for field surgery, cases containing obstetric instruments came out in quantities; cosmetics and other curious me

ago not credit for 7,000 plasters! He is likewise under investigation.

Thus, you see, there were not a few proximate causes which contributed to the fall of Kars, but they do not excuse anybody for this state of things, which was pretty well known by the constant dispatches of General Williams. As Kars was not in a position to save itself, it was to have been saved by others. Now that it has fallen there is no end of councils of war, sendings, of troops, and scrious thoughts of appointing a proper (Commander-in-Chief for the Asiatic army. The fourteen Pashas were the real bane of it, and it is time that this absent and fatal state of things should be altered.

fribes which surround to the scann of Constantinople of Erzeroum.

In this respect the Government of Constantinople has much to answer for. It has for years systematically intrigued to break down the feudal power of the Kurdish Chiefs, and to make a source of revenue of them, instead of taking advantage of their military spirit to form them into an efficient frontier guard. It has so well succeeded that now all the Kurdish tribes of the frontier are heart and soul with Russia, and the possession of Kars will extend Russian influence likewise over the more distant tribes.

up at 5 a. m., before daylight. Their departure was thus unobserved by the enemy on the north side of the roadstead. It was considered prudent to march these men up to camp, in case the Roasins might think proper, after the explosion, to direct a heavy fire on the suburb, and to avoid all risk of casualties, should any of the buildings fall from the concussion. This movement was a sufficient intimation that the explosion of part of the docks was at hand; but in addition all servants, and men on fatigue, going into the town for wood, were early in the morning stepped at the Redan, and subsequently a cordion of securies was drawn around to prevent officers or any person from approaching within the neighborhood of the docks where there was the slightest danger from the explosion. As it turned out, however, these precautions proved unnecessary, for the mines were so laid that the effects of their explosion were confined to a very limited sphere of action.

The dock selected by the French engineers for demolition on this occasion was the one placed to the west of the lock through which vessels formerly entered into the great basin. In addition to this dock the French have to destroy another dry-dock on the east side of the entrance lock, the lock itself, which, with its sides and foundation of cut massony and magnificent floodgates, has the appearance of another dock and half the basin. It is understood that the engineering operations are completed for the demolition of the whole of these structures, and that the object in demoliabing one portion only was to test the accuracy of certain calculations with regard to the quantity of gunpowder necessary for effecting the desired result. The quantity actually employed is said to have been a little over 2,000 pounds English, or 1,000 French kiloserammes.

The French engineers have followed a somewhat the contract of the contract o

The French engineers have followed a somewhat The French engineers have followed a somewhat different plan from the English engineers for the destruction of the docks. They have trusted principally to gallarise carried across and beneath the bottom of the dock. They have also, however, parallel with each side, a horizontal gallery, to blow out the foundation and lower part of each side wall. In the docks to be destroyed by the English perpendicular shafts have been sunk at frequent intervals along the sides, for the purpose of blowing the whole of the sides inward. Latterly also galleries have been constructed beneath the foundations of the bottom of each dock, so that their demolition must be very effectual. Arrangements have been made for firing the English mines by a voltaic battery. The French mines on Saturday were fired by means of trains of laid gunpowder and fuses.

powder and fuses.

The report of the explosion was by no means loud.
It was heard in camp, but was generally supposed to
be the bursting of some of the Russian projectiles
among the buildings of the town. Nearer to the scene be the bursting of some of the Russian projectiles among the buildings of the town. Nearer to the scene of the explosion a tremulous agitation of the ground was felt, and this was followed by the peculiar compressed sound—more like the rumbling of distant thunder than the usual report of gunpowder fired from wifflin metal—which always accompanies subterraneous discharges. Simultaneous with the noise of the blasting, the air over the situation of the dock became thick with smoke, stones and rubbish. A large quantity, among which were masses of considerable size, rose perpendicularly upward, while at the same time a shower of masonry was hurled from each side upward and curving toward the center. The greater portion of these blocks and fragments of stone appeared to fall downward into the vacant space of the dock; scarcely any were observed to fly far beyond its limits. A dense cloud of smoke filled and rested over the place of ruin, and this continued hanging over it for a considerable time, for there was no breeze to waft it away. No sooner had the explosion occurred—the crash of the falling masonry had scarcely died away from the ears—when the sharp reports of several shells about the docks and neighboring buildings told that the enemy had been no unobservant spectators of the scene. They hoped to hit some of the troops, whom they suspected to be in the neighborhood of the explosion, the nature of which they no doubt understood, but, as usual, fired without effecting any injury or causing casuality.

It is remarkable how very few casualities have tat is remarkable how very few casualties have ta-

It is remarkable how very few casualties have taken place among the saparrs and artilierymen, and in the six companies of the men of the 18th Regiment, who have been quartered in the Karabelnaya during the operations connected with the mining of the docks, notwithstanding the constant fire of the enemy. Until a short time ago, when a shell entered a company's cooking-house, whence the men could not readily escape, and where, in consequence, several were wounded, not a casualty had occurred among the 1st Regiment. The Russians appear to have the range of all the principal points, and moreover, seem to have men always on the lookout, who make signals to the gunners in the batteries whenever a parity of troops are observed moving in the town, for no sooner is a group exposed to view than it is fired at. One principal source of scennity to our men is, of course, the number of stone buildings of the town. These not only intercept the missiles of the enemy as they fall

par source are securally so the town. These not only intercept the missiles of the enemy as they fall toward the ground, but affect dolerably safe means of shelter when a well-directed shell falls too dangerously close not to be, if possible, avoided by hasty flight.

Report says that all the preparations will be completed for the demolition of the three docks to be destroyed by the English in the course of a week from the present date. The arrangements would have been finished already, had it not been for the large quantity of water which has found its way into the shafts and galleries excavated for the reception of the blasting powder. It appears that the reason for the water having entered so copiously into these excavations, while those connected with the French mines have rehaving entered so copiously into these excavations, while those connected with the French mines have remained dry, is their relative position with regard to the termination of the Karabelnaya ravine, between the Redan and Malakoff hills, and at a short distance from the dockyard wall. The three docks in charge of the English are separated from the end of this ravine—where an enormous amount of water had collected, and formed an immense pond or reservoir—only by an artificial causeway, constructed at an enormous expense of labor by the Russians during the formation of the docks, and through this earth the water gradually percolated.

Under ordinary circumstances the water of the mid-

die or Karabehnaya ravine would drain through the soil and find its way to the Karabehnaya creek or harbor, and in this direction the water collected in the shafts has now had to be conducted, after much labor, by pumping and other means of drainage. It would have been more easy to drain the shafts through the great basin, into which the three docks open; but this would probably have led to ficoding a portion of the French works. When the time shall arrive for the destruction of the English portion of the docks, it is hoped that their destruction will be as complete as that of the French dock aircady demolished, and if the three are demolished at the same instant the effect will be proportionably more striking. I have heard it stated that the floor of the dock just destroyed by the French engineers has not been so effectually and completely broken up as it was anticipated it would be by the explosion, but hardly believe that this can be ascertained while it remains encumbered with the rained masonry at present heaped over its surface.

The weather has been much unider since the last mail left. During the daytime there has been a constant thaw, and it has only been after sunset that the temperature has reached the freezing point.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

From The Liverpool Albian.

Admiral Dandas, it seems, has for some time back virtually anticipated his own deprivation of the Baltic command, for he said he would not actively resume it. He considered the operations proposed by the Admiralty for the next Baltic expedition to be perfectly futile: regarded Cronstadt as quite impregnable, and that it would be the sheerest waste of time, men, and material to attack it; Helsityfors is in precisely the same category; and, moreover, it is said, that he disapproves of the war in principle and policy, and deems ad operations in the Baltic to be alike unwarranted, needless, and preposterous. Not only this, but, it is now added, that he acted against his better judgment when he assailed Sweaberg; that he knew and said the assailed sweaberg; that he knew and said the assailed would prove the partial, resultless, and abortive thing it has turned out; that the fortresses, the real strength of the place, would be easily made stronger than ever, as they have been; and, lastly, he is reputed to have made as little secret of his opinions on all these points as did his predecessor, Sir C. Napier, on certain other points the year before.

We believe there is small doubt now that when the true story of the attack on Sweaborg comes to be given it will differ as much from the gazetted narrative as the amended version current in January, 1856, of the Balsklava charge differed from that told by Lord Cardigan at factord Mayor's banquet the preceding Winter. There is this nather essential difference, that the sea-captain not only did not seek to take credit for what he had not done, but was anxious to decline much of the credit he indisputably earned, and which his friends would force upon him; whereas the colle horse-

the sea-captain not only did not seek to take credit for what he had not done, but was anxious to decline much of the credit he indisputably earned, and which his friends would force upon him; whereas the toble horseman, who incessantly blew his own trumpet, was insatinte of praise for wholly unattempted and impossible performances. Of course, with Admiral Dundas's opinions, it was not to be thought of that he should proceed to the Falife again. But then arise for the public two most important questions:

First: Are these opinions attributed to him founded in fact! Are Croustadt, Helsingtors, &c., impregnable! Is the proposed naval campaign, for the coming Spring, in the Baltic, with our countless feets of stupendous battle ships, and shot-proof floating batteries, and all the unprecedented accessories to success—is this campaign certain, or even remotely likely, in the opinion of the admiral who conducted the last, to be like that last and the one preceding it, namely, something only to sigh over or to laugh at!

Second: If such be the admiral's opinion, why did he—we will not say avow it, for we believe he did avow it—but why did he not immediately throw up his command?

This he might have done long 420, without detri-

his command?

This he might have done long ago, without detri-

ment to the service, for the season was one of stagnation. But to do it new, on the very eve of the renewal of active hostilities, is, to say the least, a very curious proceeding. Not less curious, however, is the conduct of ministers if they knew, as of course they must or ought to have done, the opinion of the gallant admiral, and did not instantly refieve him from so false a position, fraught with obvious detriment to the efficiency and prestige of the navy. What must the navy, wind must the nation, what must the Czar, think of an expedition from the command of which two admirals in succession retire!—one partly in disgust at the Admiralty and the Admiralty disgusted with him; the other in disgust with the enterprise itself.

But the instance now before as need, perhaps, excite little astonishment after all. It is but of a piece with the proceedings of those who led us into the war, and then backed out of it. Rightly was it surmised that when certain Russians were expelled the Cabinet they left others behind them equally friendly to the enemy. Dundas, as a non-lighting Admiral, was always supposed to be a protege of that clique, as opposed to Napier, who would have fought if he were allowed. The last "action," of Dundas now seemingly justifies the appreciation of his Peelite admirers. Perhaps, however, we are laboring under a delusion all this while, for we see that Admirals Lyons and Dundas are to assist at the fortheoning course of the whole inexwhile, for we see that Admirals Lyons and Dundas are to assist at the forthcoming council of war at Paris. This is, indeed, the crowning coupe of the whole inexplicability, only there is one consideration gives us pause: which Dundas is it—he of the Baltic or of the Black Sea! As far as the enemy need care, we believe it does not much matter; and of course it matters as little to the country which has such very discreet guardians of its honor in a war of all others that needed and admitted of deeds worthy of the entions fame of our flag.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

A letter from St. Petersburg, published in the Presse, has advices from the Gulf of Ochotek to the middle of August. The allied fleet had just quitted the Gulf without having succeeded in finding the cannon which the Russians had buried on leaving that vicinity.

The members of the Grand Council of War, assembled at St. Petersburg, are principally engaged on the questions relating to the fortification of the strategic points of the Empire. The fortifications of Kiew will be finished before the end of Winter.

THE CAR'S GENERALS.—The entire Russian forces are at present distributed under the following commanders: Generalissimo of the whole active army, Prince Paskiewitch; Commander in Finland, Gen. von Berg; in St. Petersburg, Count Radiger and Gen. Arbusoff; in Esthland, Gen. Grabbe; Baltic Corps, Gen. Sievers: Central Army (Kieff), Gen. Paniutin: Western Army (Poland), Ger. Soumarakoff; Southern Army, Gen. Luders; Crimean Army, Prince Gorchakoff; Danubian Territory, Gea. Chomutoff; Kubanschis Territory, Gen. Serebriskoff; Cancasus, Gen. Bebutoff; Transcausus, Gen. Muravieff.

M. Lablenski, of the Russian foreign office and writer of the Nesselrode dispatches, is dead.

The railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg is to be protected by redoubls placed at intervals along the ine; each redoubt is to be occupied by a battalion of militia, who are to be responsible for the line within their limits, to the extent of guarding it against any surprise by the enemy.

The price of saltpeter has risen exceedingly in Russia. All restriction has been removed from its production, and although the import duties are not formally repealed, it is tacify understood that it will be allowed to be imported free of all charges. Clandestine exportation of gold and silver continues, notwithstanding the prohibition; the profit of this underhand trade is is about 4 per cent.

The St. Petersburg Commercial Gazette publishes the following decree: Article 1. Until the conclusion of the present war all European merchandice and c

The St. Petersburg Commercial Gazette publishes the following decree: Article 1. Until the conclusion of the present war all European merchandise and colonial produce which were admitted into the Transcaucasian previnces by the ports of the Black Seaunder the tariff of 1850, may be imported by the land frontiers of Persia and Turkey. Art. 2. The two frontier quarantine offices at Nacherschiwan and Alexandropol shall alone be open for importation of such merchandise, with the power of receiving the duties thereon and of sending them into the entrepot at Tidio.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is no news of political interest.

The freedom of the City of Glasgow has been presented to the Earl of Elgin in testimony of his merits as Governor-General of Canada. Lord Elgin made a good speech on the occasion.

A most extraordinary case of poisoning occupies considerable space in public attention. The circumstances are briefly these: Dr. William Palmer, a surgoon but who made betting his profession, in other words a "sporting man," was in company with a gentleman named Cooke at Rugeley, Staffordshire, settling up some gambling accounts, when Cooke, who had just drunk a glass of liquor, suddenly became sick and exclaimed that Palmer had poisoned him. Cooke died next day, and Palmer was arrested. A discovery that Paimer was indebted a large sum to Cooke confirmed the suspicion against him, and it was then remembered that his (Palmer's) wife had died suddenly of symptoms similar to those that had carried off Cooke. This led to further inquiry, when the astounding fact came gradually out that surgen persons, all immediately connected similar to those that had carried off Cooke. This led to further inquiry, when the astounding fact came gradually out that sixteen persons, all immediately connected with Palmer, had died suddenly within a short time, and that on the lives of some of these persons he had effected insurances, while with others he had betting transactions. The most astounding incident of these developments is that Lord George Bentinek (who, it will be remembered, died suddenly) had transactions with Palmer, and it is now believed he was poisoned! The corpses of some of the supposed victims have been exhumed and submitted to chemical research for traces of poison. Strychnine or some other vegetable preparation is supposed to have been the means employed. It is somewhat curious that the accused had a fast horse that figured conspicuously in cused had a fast horse that figured conspict his turf speculations and bore the name of "

his turf speculations and bore the hand of Saydanine."

Mr. Bramwell has been appointed to the Bench in the place of Baron Park, who takes the place of Lord Wenleysdale of Yorkshire.

The Marquis Townshend died recently at Genoa, where he had lived many years in retirement. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Captain Townsend, M. P. for Tamworth.

Mr. Layard has another work on Assyrian Antiquities in the press.

ties in the press.

Madame Goldsmidt Lind appeared at Liverpool in the "Messiah." and had a crowded audience at tickets from 10s. 6d. to 21s.

Admiral Seymour has completely lost the sight of one eye, but has otherwise recovered from the injuries he met with from the recent explosion of a Russian torpedo.

one eye, but has otherwise recovered from the invites he met with from the recent explosion of a Russian torpedo.

Works are being erected at Birmingham for the manufacture of architectural devices in basalt. The "ragstone" of the locality is meited and cast in cold molds, producing a species of basalt, or glassy lava, to which the name of obsidian is given.

Fourteen steam gunboats, of wood, are at present being built on the Mersey, at Birkenhead, and large Government orders for cannon and projectiles keep the founderies in and around Liverpool in full activity. Thirty-five gunboats are in process of construction at Woofwich, beside numerous others at other ports.

A man named Heywood was executed at Liverpool for the murder of his paramour.

The manufacture of salt from the riches of the Irish soil is now an accomplished fact. The enterprising proprietors of the Duncrue Salt Mines have erected extensive and convenient works contiguous to the Ballymena Railway, to which their raw material is conveyed from the mines near Carrickfergus; and a railway baving been completed from these works to the docks, vessels can be loaded at the quays with great facility and dispatch. The first cargo of this article—a large vessel of 400 tuns—was dispatched, not leng since, to New-Orleans; and we have no doubt that the facilities offered by the company, both in price and shipping accommodation, will speedily insure for them a large and profitable export trade.

Mr. Cobden's pamphlet on the Russian war entitled "What next, and next," has just issued from the press.

LORD ELGIN ON THE COLONIES.

The freedom of the City of Glasgow was presented to Lord Elgin on the 4th inst., when he made a speech, of which we subjoin the chief portion:

of which we subjoin the chief portion:

"At the time when I was appointed to the office of Governor, the union between the Canadas—the political Constitution given to Canada at the time of the union—had been in existence somewhat less than eight years. During these eight years no less than four eminent British statesmen had successively held the office of Governor-General of the Canadas, and on the day when I sailed from Liverpool the grave had already closed in upon them all. Foremost in that list was a state man of large views and strong popular sympathy, whose name is known throughout the length and breadth of British North America, and who, at that critical period in the history of this country, derived breacht of British North America, and who, at that critical period in the history of this country, derived strength, and persevered in what I believe to be the path of duty, from the countenance and support of the inhabitants of Giasgow [Cheers]. I had made the acquaintance of the Canadian Minister, a worthy geneticnan, hoding—if I may compare small things with great—an office in Canada similar to that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country. Where do you think I found him! I found him waking up and down the streets of Lendon, with 60,000 debentures in his pocket, which he could not get any one to take from him for love or money. He had gone to the capitalists, and when he could not succeed with them he applied to that old loving lady—mother country—and said, 'Pray, for the sake of the

Canda, pray indorse these little bills. I believe be had more success in his love address than in his other addresses to the pocket, and the consequence was, so low was our credit, and an reduced were we for want of money that we were abliged to issue a quantity of five-dollar debentures, which we forced on wretched office-bolders, and obliged them to take these, which they could not exchange without a discount of somewhere from 16 to 20 per cent. If I could have forescen at that time that the day was coming when, in the presence of this enlightened commercial community, I should have been able to point to these same discredited Canada securities as having a higher premium in the market than any other American security whatever, and to point to the proceedings of Parliament, showing Canada to be regarded in its constitution as a model dependency—if I could have forescen the day when I could have pointed to these facts, I should have borne a lighter heart in my bosom when I went shivering through the snow to take up that viceregal scepter which had proved so heavy in the hands of our ablest men. But, ladies and gentlemen, I pass from what is purely personal in this compilment to matters of higher moment, and I trust I may be permitted to infer, from the notice you are thus pleased to take of humble services rendered in distant colonies, that the affairs and interests of those remote dependencies are beginning to engage, to a greater extent than heretofore, the attention of the people of this country. It is, gentlemen, a most interesting fact that, while our despotic fee is compelled to doubte the forces stationed on the remote frontiers of his va-t Empire, as a protection both against aggression from without and disorder from within, our constitutional monarch, strong in the affection of her subjects, is enabled to withdraw from her outlying territories those garrisons retained in time of peace. It have been any our separations retained in time of peace, I know well there are people in this country, perhaps not place, what have the effects of this system been on the moral prosperity of Canada? I do not wish to encum-ber you with a mass of statistical details, but among

place, what have the effects of this system been on the moral prosperity of Canada? I do not wish to encumber you with a mass of statistical details, but among writers of all descriptions, political, statistical and newspaper correspondents, who have treated of the affairs of North America, it would be impossible to find one who, writing before 1850, does not aver that the contract presented by Canada on one side, and the United States on the other, is most unfavorable to the former, most discouraging to those who prefer monarchical to republican institutions. Well, since 1850 there is a unanimity almost as remarkable—and the Lord Provest has adverted to that—the other way. It would be impossible to find one, I think, who does not admit that since that period the progress of Canada has been in all respects most satisfactory, equaling, if not surpassing, the most favored parts of the United States. I need not say to you that there is no sabject upon which the people of the United States are more proud than they are in reference to their system of national education, and they certainly have very good reason to be \$6\$, Decause while we are in this country proclaiming vociferously our zeal for popular education, and proving our sincerity by uniting to ôverwhene every speciale plan that is produced, there is actually in that country in operation a system that is elevating the intellectual standard of that people to an elevation never before attained by any community. At the meeting of the Education Board in New-York, a paper was read, representing the system of education in Canada as equal to that in Massachusetts or New-York, and the President recommended the system adopted at Toronto, Canada West. I do not think it undesirable that the population of Scotland should know that there is a country not two weeks sailing from Glasgow, possessing a fertile soil and a genial climate—possessing a population or soil and a genial chante—possessing a population very much resembling what you find in any Scottish country, shari and where every child of talent and industry may goto the higher school, where a superior education is given on the same terms, and from the superior school to the University. Now, if any lady or gentleman in this room wants to put the question, if we can get all these advantages by going to Canada, I implore that they will not expect me to answer it. I came here expecting to have an opportunity of debating and discussing great questions of Government, but this is so large an assemblinge, and especially there are so many of the fair sex present, that I am really ashaned to enter on such topics. The last occasion on which I made a similar appearance, was certainly not in a city so large as Glasgow, nor among a community so influential, but in a city which is the capital of a State in which a very great meral and social experiment is being made, of which the issues are still doubtful, but which no philauthropist can watch without interest, mingled with anxiety and misgiving. In Portland, in the State of Maine, I had the honor of being received as I am here to-day, and, having been introduced by the Mayor to the citizens, the band struck up 'God Save the Queen,' and both to my surprise and delight the whole andience stood during the whole time the air playing. We had dinner after the meeting, and at that dinner a practice was adopted which I hope will this evening be honored in the breach rather than in the observance. We had nothing to drink our toasts to but water. Among those sentiments—for they are too wishy-washy to be called toasts—we had 'Success to the allied armies.' I have always considered that the most serious penalty we could pay was any bad feeling in the United States regarding our American colonies; and I made it one of my first duties to endeavor to reduce that risk to the maintum. It is fair to say Cuba is very ill governed, and so long as that state of things exists, you cannot prevent some of the American people from sympathizing with the disaffected. Had we governed Canada as Cuba has been gov

treduced into the markets of the United States free of duty, and on the same terms as similar productions of the United States. We may hope that the prosperity of the last few years will proceed at an accelerated ratio in time to come. Though I think we have solved one important ques-

Though I think we have solved one impertant question in Colonial policy—viz: how to reconcile complete liberty of local government with the exercise of the Imperial prerogative. I do not know that that is our last difficulty. It is very possible that great colonies, assuming the whole charge of their own defense, and even cenning ferward to aid us in war, may not ultimately be satisfied unless they have a voice in the Imperial Gevernment. I do not think it advisable to

treat of such matters as abstract questions, but I be lieve when it arrives we shall be able to deal with it as satisfactorily as we have dealt with former questions, if we will meet the colonies in the same frush open manner. What is wanted is this—it is necessar that the people of this country should look on the Colonies as part and patied of themselves, sympathize itheir wishes, and relone in their progress. We know that many of the Colonies form an admirable investment for our capital, and I am sure if you make an investment of your affection upon the Colonies, you will find an ample return in their gratitude and good-will (Cheers.) For my own part, lest I should seem to arrogate any merit to myself, or to accept too literally the very flattering remarks of the Lord Provost, want to say that I take no credit to myself for the progress of Canada during my administration. I want to say that I take no credit to myself for the progress of Canada during my administration. I would eating there with a free, intelligent, leyal, mora people, and it is to their great and good qualities than all this progress and prosperity is owing. [Cheers If I have been in any degree instrumental in piocing them in a more favorable position for the exhibition of those qualities than what they occupied before; and if above all. I have been able to do anything to awart the risk of what I would consider the greatest of all calaouties—a collision between the two great Anglices on either side of the Atlanticrisk of what I would consider the greatest of all calanities—a collision between the two great Angleanon communities on either side of the Atlantication only be humbly grateful to Providence for being permitted to effer this humble mite to the honor and security of my country. [Prolonged applause.]?

This speech was the occasion of a leader in The London Times, from which we make the following ex-

"One topic there was in the speech which was netter trite nor unimportant. Lord Elgin anticipates that the next serious colonial question which will arise will be from the claims of the colonies to be represented in the Imperial Parliament. He delivers no opinion on the subject, but contents himself with the omesular prediction that, as we have got over other difficult questions, so we shall also get over this. The motto of our colonial instructors seems to be that of the learned commentator who was "in facili mullus," in difficili brevia;" we are overwhelmed with comments, arguments and illustrations as to that which is self-evident, and as to that which is afark and difficult are left to argue, comment and illustrate for ourselves. the learned commentary we are overwhelmed with comments, arguments and illustrations as to that which is self-evident, and as to that which is dark and difficult are left to argue, comment and illustrate for ourselves. We are disposed to accept the liberty afforded as by Lord Elgin, and to offer an observation or two on the question he has passed over so lightly. The question of Celonial Representation in the British Parliament is one which has occupied seme attention in North America, and been advocated in some of the most extraordinary specimens of transatiantic eloquence that it has yet been our lot to see. The orators generally place themselves on an imaginary pivot, turn their eyes north, south, cast and west, and, contemplating the broad lakes and deep rivers of the new continent, draw comparisons extremely unfavorable to the geographical physiognomy of the old. Then they give us imports and exports, pepulation as it is now, as it was 20 years ago, as it will be 20, 50, 100 years hence. They enlarge on the beauty of their women, the sturdy health of their children, the fertility of their soil, and the bracing severity of their climate, and then they triumphantly ask, 'Is this a country to be denied the right of clitizenship? is this a peoripe to be treated as an inferior race and held in vassaling and subjection? Our answer is short, and we beginge and subjection? Our answer is short, and we beginge and subjection? Our answer is short, and we beginge and subjection? Our answer is short, and we beginge and subjection? Our answer is short, and we beginge and subjection? Our answer is short, and we beginge and subjection? Our answer is short, and we beginge and subjection? Our answer is short, and we beginge and subjection? Our answer is short, and we beginge and subjection? Our answer is short, and we have a right to legislate for us, and, if so, we must also have the right to legislate for us, and, if so, we must also have the right to legislate for us, and, if so, we must also have the right to pledge the

FRANCE.

The Moniteur announces hai by a decision of the Minister of Finance, the interest on the public Treasury Bonds is to be fixed, from January 7, at 41 percent per annum on bonds from three to five mouths date; at 5 per cent on those from six to eleven months; and at 51 per cent for bonds of one year.

The members of the Allied Grand Conneil of War to be held in Paris continue to arrive. The English members are the Duke of Cambridge, Admiral Lyons, Admiral Dundas, Gens, Airey and Jones. It is reported thatin dications have been thrown out "from the highest quarter" that if Russia does not accept the propositions unconditionally, the war will be renewed with vigor.

Napoleon has presented to Queen Victoria as a New-Years gift an Album containing water-color paintings by the most eminent artists, each picture representing some incident in the Queen's visit to Paris. To the Empress he has presented a costly and ingeniously devised service of plate.

The following American ships are at Marseilles, taking in starse for the French Government. Ones of

The following American ships are at Marseilles, taking in stores for the French Government: Queen of Chppers, Great Republic, Monarch of the Sea, Ocean Herald, Titan, White Falcon, Astoria.

Paris letters contains this paragraph:

"It was stated some time since that the United States had made a treaty with the Shah of Persia, and that they proposed to guarantee his territory on the Persian Gulf. No such treaty, it is now believed, has been entered into, but it is certain that advances of a most friendly description have been made, and it is unfortunate that at the very moment Russia and America are intriguing with the Shah a suspension of the diplomatic relations with England should have taken place."

DENMARK.

The Sound Dues Conferences which were to have been opened at Copenhagen Jan. 2, are postponed in-definitely.

ROMAN STATES.—Some excitement has been caused to the Pontifical Government by the report that the President of Mexico has suppressed the Mexica legation in Rome and has withdrawn the Minister. The archives of the office are already packed up for removal. Worse still—it is reported that the Jesuits are being expelled from Mexico, and that full freedom of religious worship is to be established.

NAPLES.—A revival of two rumors comes from Naples; the first is that the Emperor of Austria is about to visit Naples; and the other that a contingent of Neapolitans will be sent to the Crimea. Both reports are most probably doubtful.

THE LATEST.

[Ey Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9-8:20 a. m THE WAR IN ASIA.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

From the Moniteur.

ERZEROUM, Dec. 12.—The Rassian army took up its position at Kars, last Monday, the third of December. The troops have been quartered in the town, and a small division of about 2,000 men, consisting of Coesacks and irregular Kurds, have been left at Sohardy Dagh, where it occupied the fortifications crected in June last, by General Muravieff.

Yen't Kem, a village some 54 miles from Erzeroum, on the road to Kars, is likewise occupied by the Rassians, who have there collected their large stores of wheat, rye and barley. It appears that the Russian General is apprehensive that Selim Pasha is coming to attack Kars, for he has concentrated all his forces at that spot, and has left at Alexandrianople only a weak garrison, bardly strong enough to do the duties of the citadel. The Turkish forces under the orders of Selim Pasha are still encamped in the mountains of Deveh Boynen. There is no fear of the enemy's attempting now a coup de main against Erzeroum. The exhaustion of the troops and the state of the roads forbid it.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A. F. & R. Maxwell's Circular.

Per Africe. LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1895.
The arrivals from Ireland and Countwise during the past weak have been moderate. From Foreign Ports we have only received, 2,766 quarters WHEAT, 7,196 quarters INDIAS CORN, 5,877 sacks and 3,661 barrels FLOUR; and from Canada 794 quarters Oars, 6,000 and 6,000 and 6,000 and 6,000 arrives Carves. and 3.563 barrels FLOVE, and time comprise 628 grs. Wheat, 1.142 and 60 losses OATMERS. Ethic comprise 628 grs. Wheat, 1.146 grs. Oats, 2.862 grs. Indian Corn., 577 eachs and 366 bbls. Flour. There has been more beamers of the comprise of the corn. There has been more beamers of the corn. There has been more beamers of the corn. There has been more beamers of the corn. The corn. There has been the trade during the past week.

WHEAT and FLOVE have been taken pretty freely on speculation, and important have geterably relief their protentions.

Kars, the commission named to inquire into the state of affairs in Asia, and the councils of war held at the Seraskierat, still exchanged occupy attention; so that even the rumors of peace which every post brings us from Europe do not excite so much interest as they would at our times.

The atrival of Dr. Sandwith and the particulars of the siege which reach us daily have given quite a tragic character to the history of Asia during the last two months. Hitherto only the general features of the siege phich reach as daily have given quite a tragic character to the history of Asia during the last swo months. Hitherto only the general features of hercass on see side and viliality on the other were

THE FALL OF KARS.

Correspondence of The Lordon Times

hnews; but now we see by degrees the dramatic personne appearing and speaking for themselves. If one listens to this tragedy, one can scarcely believe that it is not fiction. The deepised Turkish army of Asia, the rabble about which everybody seemed to despair, is converted by the energy and moral superiority of a few officers into a heroic little band, whose discipline, put to the severest test by famine and despair, cannot be surpassed by the first soldiers in the world.

Although numbers were daily dying from starvation no excesses occurred; in the latteries, where there were always three days provisions, the famished sentry paced about within reach of them, without allowing himself to be overcome by the temptation. It was the story of Tantalus a thousand times, but more nobly repeated, for it was moral courage, not physical impossibility, which prevented them from satisfying the cravings of hunger. The inhabitants themselves were scarcely behind the troops in the display of unselfishness. While they had anything left themselves they shared voluntarily with their defenders, and deprived themselves even of their beds to give comfort to some poor fellow in the hospital.

The remulation of Kars is, for the most part, com-

voluntarily with their defenders, and deprived themselves even of their beds to give comfort to some poor fellow in the hospital.

The population of Kars is, for the most part, composed of Turkish Georgians, who, having, before the organization of the Nizam, been often called upon to defend the town and the frontiers, preserve a traditional bravery. The only black sheep among them were the Kara Kalpake, a Turkoman tribe settled in the town and its envirous. These latter served both sides. They were of great help to the Russians in the transport of provisions and material, but at the same time they used to be in constant communication with the town and bring news of the enemy. Now and then a horseman used to appear before the ramparts and fire off his gun as a signal; when some one came out to meet him he first expressed his doubt about his being a Musselman, and only when he heard the profession of Molammedan faith did he believe his news. Then a kind of sham fight took place to blind the eyes of prowling Cossacks; pistols were fired off and the horseman disappeared.

General Williams's intention had always been to cut through the enemy when every hope of relief had disappeared; but the letters which he continued to receive up to the last moment, especially from Selim Pasha of Erzeroum, made him hope and persevare, and when at last the futtility of all these promises dawned upon him it was too late for such a resolution. A council was held to discuss the possibility of this last remedy, and Kerim Pasha—one of the best and bravest of the Turkish commanders—did not hesitate to declare that the emaciated soldiers, even with the courage of despair, could not march with their muskets for a mile without sinking under the load, and the nearest Russian ferces were at four miles distance from the town. One may imagine what point

While in the town all were vieing with each other in perseverance and self-sacrifice, meanness and selfaness seemed to be the order of the day without. In spite of all indications of an approaching movement on the side of the Russians, and with all the facilities afferded for providing the town with everything necessary in the beginning of the siege, the grossest neglect prevailed in every department.

First, as regards the munitions of war, it will be scarcely credited that only dree days' ammunition was in the town for the guns of position. The secret was well kept, and the Russians will have discovered it only after taking possession of the town, for, had they known it, they would certainly have made a few successive false attacks, which would have soon exhausted the ammunition of all the heavy guns. And this was the case in a frontier town, exposed every moment to an attack of the enemy, while mountains of ammunition encumbered the magazines at Erzeroum and Trebizonde! Halett Bey, the Chief of the Ordinance Department of the Asiatic army, is under i quiry in consequence.

The starvation which led to the final surrender of the garrison in less than four months tells its own tale. An exposed fortress like Kars, the key of the surround-

The reason of this is easily explained; the person who had the contract for the kind of supply bought as cheaply as possible all kinds of unsalable articles in all the back shops of Pera and Galata, and charged them at a high price to the Turkish Government, giving a reasonable profit to those whose interference would have been inconvenient. The consequence is that the Turkish Government owes him at this present moment 7,000,000 plasters for the supply of medicines to the army, and this to a man who had three years ago not credit for 7,000 plasters! He is likewise under investigation.

be altered.

These connells do not express, as far as I can hear,
These connells do not express, as far as I can hear, These councils do not express, as far as I can hear, positive dissatisfaction with Omer Pasha, but the adoption of a new plan of campaign implies a tacit disapprobation of his conduct. The flank diversions have been given up, and serious thoughts are given to the defense of Erzeroum and Trebizonde. There is no danger for the moment, for the constry is already so covered with snow that it would be impossible for an army to move. There are consequently from three to four months for preparation. Under these circumstances it would be perhaps premature to fix on a defensive plan, which might cripple the operations for next year. Omer Pasha is said to have gone to Batoum, and his army to be falling back toward Redut Kaleb. Thus the famous diversion for the relief of Kars is at an end; but, although it was rather a strange idea to seek safety for Kars on the Circassian coast, this might become an important point for operations in the Spring, if it be undertaken independently. The position of the Russians has in the mean time considerably improved by the capture of Kars; for, although of no great importance as a defensive position for the Turks, it offers no small advantages to the enemy. It is a pixed à terre, which enables them to occupy the Seghanli-dagh and the range of Lazistan, opening thus a read toward the Valley of the Churonksu, but Kars is the more important for them, because it gives them every facility of influencing the Kurdish tribes which surround to the south the whole province of Erzereum.

In this respect the Government of Constantinople

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN DOCKS.

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN DOCKS.

Correspondence of The London Daily News.

CAMP, Savastrofot, Mominy, Dec. 24, 1855.
One of the five celebrated dry-docks in the Karabelnaya suburb of Sevastopol was demolished by the French engineers on Saturday last, the 22d inst., at 2 p. m., by the explosion of mines. The destruction of the dock was fully necomplished—the blast having almost instantaneously reduced the massive fabric into a ruined and confused heap of stones.

The intention of destroying a portion of the docks was not known in camp until an early hour of the morning of the same day. The six companies of the 18th Royal Irish regiment—which for the last month or five weeks have been quartered in the Karabelnaya, assisting in the necessary preparations for the destruction of the three docks in rear, and the part of the beam is charge of the English engineers—were moved

antique fame of our flag.